

# LUFBERY JUMPED 800 YARDS FROM BURNING AIRPLANE

"If It Happens In New York  
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## 192 KILLED AND INJURED IN RAID ON LONDON BIG LOSS BY GERMANS ON BRITISH FRONT

### AMERICANS IN OPEN BATTLE; LEAVE TRENCHES FOR TRAINING IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

Evening World Correspondent Describes Vim With Which U. S. Troops Welcome Chance for Face-to-Face Conflict With Germans.

By Martin Green.

(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

AT AN AMERICAN FRONT IN FRANCE, April 16.  
Refreshed by a period of rest and by a change of surroundings and contemplation of the prospect of getting into a real, face-to-face, man-fashion battle with the Germans, the United States soldiers who have been turned over by Gen. Pershing to the French Army for work in the development of the great battle on the western front put in a gingery day, full of results. It is astonishing how novelists assist in putting vim into the work of troops getting ready for battle. Practically all the work here is novel to men who have known nothing but trench fighting. There is an exhilarating freedom of movement about manoeuvres in training for open warfare.

The Germans have forced the change which the troops with whom I am now quartered are enjoying. The German attacks have brought into the war the sort of fighting we read about in histories of bygone struggles between armies. Unless there shall come a deadlock, compelling each side to dig in on new lines, the great German drive will succeed or fail in the kind of action we see depicted in great paintings of battles or in moving pictures of rehearsed military encounters.

#### GLAMOUR OF WAR IS IN OPEN FIGHTING.

The open road, the open fields, the enemy in sight, the sky obscured by the smoke of bursting shells, real charges under fluttering battle flags, the shock of combat with a foe standing up on even terms—these are factors which lend glamour and romance to fighting and appeal to fighting men.

We haven't come to the point of bursting shells and the shock of combat as yet, but we are trying the charges and the widespread movements which military experience has shown to be part of attack or defense where trenches are abandoned, and our men are absorbing their lessons eagerly and joyously.

It should be remembered in this connection that these soldiers have been face to face with death many times, and they have reached that state of comparative indifference to danger which distinguishes soldiers in action. They have had their baptism of fire and they will go into the fray devoid of the natural and inevitable caution which actuates green troops in their first encounter with an enemy.

Our maneuvering area comprises, roughly, about 150 square miles. The men are travelling light, and as they are on French rations are not eating so heavily as they do when there is plenty of U. S. A. chow. The French ration is ample, but it will never be as popular among men accustomed to the sort of food we feed our soldiers. There is no complaint about the new ration, but there is a lot of good natured joshing.

Notices advising the men that inasmuch as they are now part of the French Army they would be put on French rations were posted as soon as the billets had been selected and the routine of camp life had been taken up. The French soldiers' beverage is the army wine-piñard, and it has been strongly intimated by many of our troops that inasmuch as they have been put on a ration of which green plants form a goodly proportion they ought to go the whole route and get the piñard too.

Right here arises the question of rationing men according to the country they are campaigning in. French wells are almost invariably sunk in valleys. Our cook, an old French woman, protests against boiling the water for drinking purposes. She says

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### RED CROSS DRIVE NETS \$4,764,120 IN EARLY PLEDGES

Campaign to Raise \$25,000,000 in This City Starts With a Rush.

Up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon New York's contribution to the Red Cross's second great drive was \$4,764,120.33.

This report was made at the luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce when the thirty-one teams and other executives of the Red Cross work in this city gathered for the first of the daily conferences that will mark their work during the 70-day drive. The sum represents just five hours' work on the part of the dollar gatherers.

A round million of this total was reported by the Corporations Committee, the rest represented the enthusiastic work of the various teams. When each captain arose to report the amount of the unit's gathering, Mrs. George F. Baker Jr. electrified all the rest by reporting \$1,043,000 for her fellow workers. Mrs. Baker herself gave \$1,000,000 of this total. Other big figures announced by team captains were: No. 15, J. P. Morgan, \$448,879; No. 10, Daniel Guggenheim, \$250,000; No. 13, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, \$250,000; and No. 26, Jacob Schiff, \$281,437.

Judge Elbert T. Gary announced on behalf of the United States Steel Corporation a total subscription of \$2,000,000, of which one-half will be credited to New York.

Of all the features marking this week's tremendous thrust for dollars to be devoted to easing the wounds of the world none will rouse keener interest than the two great traveling red crosses which will register by their progress up the two most important arteries of the city's life the rise of the flood of gold into the Red Cross coffers. Here is the idea:

Two heroic-size models of the Geneva Cross, each mounted on wheels, took their place to-day at Broadway and Houston Street and at Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, respectively. The floats supporting the twelve-foot crosses also were tenanted by sweet-faced girls in the spotless white gowns and coils of the Red Cross field nurse.

The two great crosses will move each day further and further up these two streets, each block of their progress representing the progress in millions of the country's answer to the Red Cross appeal for funds. At 5 o'clock each day sailors from the Pelham Bay Naval School will appear at the stations of the two crosses and with long ropes move them to their appointed registry of the day's intake of dollars.

A block for a million! Watch the red crosses go up! Here are catchwords for New York this week.

Another unique feature will register the progress of the drive in the city. At 3 o'clock every afternoon bells in the city churches will toll the number of millions raised that day toward the city's \$25,000,000 quota. One-half minute intervals between the strokes will give all opportunity to count each resounding tally of a million.

Compressed air sirens blown by white gowned nurses at the same hour will carry the tale of the dollars collected more audibly. These are located at the Sub-Treasury, the City Hall, Union Square, Herald Square, the Columbia Trust Company, the Public Library, Columbus Circle and before the Hotel Plaza.

One of the biggest days of the week will be to-morrow, when Josef Hofmann will give a benefit piano recital at Carnegie Hall to be followed by an address by Col. Theodore Roosevelt upon the spiritual lesson of the

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### LUFBERY KILLED; PLANE ABLAZE, HE JUMPS 800 YARDS

Machine Gun Bullet Pierces His Thumb and Punctures Gasoline Tank.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, May 20 (by the Associated Press).—Major Raoul Lufbery, who had been regarded as



the best aviator in the American air service, was shot down in flames and killed yesterday morning by a big German triplane which he was attacking. Lufbery jumped from his burning machine when 800 yards above the ground. He had seventeen victories to his credit.

Lufbery's body fell in a little flower garden, while his airplane, still burning, dropped to the ground 100 yards away. By the time the first Americans had reached the spot the body of the famous flyer had been taken by the French to the little City Hall where it was covered with the French tricolor and great piles of roses and wild flowers.

Lufbery was buried to-day with full military honors in which both American and French troops participated. The German machine which brought Lufbery down, which was armed with two machine guns with an operator for each piece, apparently escaped.

Lufbery's only wound, aside from the thumb, was a bullet hole through the thigh. Apparently the same bullet punctured one of the gasoline tanks of his machine.

The German machine was under heavy anti-aircraft fire several times both before and after the air fight, and one explosion of a shell upset the enemy plane, but it managed to straighten out again.

It was about 10 o'clock when a German triplane suddenly descended from the clouds, apparently because of engine trouble, until it was only some 1,500 metres over the city of Toul. The American flyers were on the alert and some of them headed for the fighting line to await the enemy on his return.

Lufbery and the pilot of another machine made after the German, who quickly ran away from the direction of the line, the two American machines following him. Eight miles away from the enemy's line Lufbery

### HAIG'S LINE UNDER BOMBARDMENT ALONG A FRONT OF TEN MILES

### 37 KILLED, 155 INJURED, MANY BUILDINGS WRECKED IN GREATEST RAID ON LONDON

British Metropolis Bombed for Two Hours by Germans from the Sky.

#### 1 PLANES SHOT DOWN

One Bomb Makes Hole Five Feet Deep and Fifteen Long in Pavement.

LONDON, May 20.—Thirty-seven persons were killed and 155 injured in the London area during last night's air raid.

Six persons were injured in the provinces. The casualties are divided as follows:

London and the Metropolitan District—Killed: Men, 17; women, 14; children, 23; total, 54.

Provinces: Injured: Men, 2; women, 3; child, 1; total, 6.

Considerable damage to property has been reported.

The Whiteside Holidays probably were responsible for the safety of scores of girls housed in dormitories recently constructed by a large department store. Many of them are apprentices brought from nearby towns who went home for the holidays. A bomb destroyed the two upper floors of the building, which is half a block long. The main room on the floor below was damaged, but the few girls who took refuge in the basement when the first alarm was given were uninjured, except for one, who was wounded slightly.

Another bomb tore a hole five feet deep and fifteen long in a solid concrete pavement, wrenching doors from their hinges three blocks away. This bomb fell near buildings recently constructed to house a new war agency, but as the buildings were darkened it is not believed the Germans were using them as a target. Another bomb fell in a park near by, stripping the shrubbery and shaking loaves for blocks around, shattering almost every pane of glass.

The raid was the most ambitious ever undertaken. Never before was there such a continued volley of firing from the British anti-aircraft batteries. It was their first air raid on London since March 7, and four of the raiders fell before the defenses of London.

The moon was shining brightly

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was seen to attack from under the fog, but then he drew off as if his machine gun had jammed. Two minutes later he attacked again from the same position, and almost immediately his machine was seen to flame.

A French aviator was shot down

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### U BOAT THAT SENT DOWN THE LUSITANIA DISABLED; INTERRED IN CARTAGENA

U-39 Also Is Submarine That Attacked U. S. Tanker Petroline in 1915.

MADRID, Sunday, May 19.—The German submarine U 39, says an official despatch from Cartagena, entered that port last night in a damaged condition.

The U-39 is in a seriously damaged condition as the result of a battle. Another submarine accompanied the U boat as far as the entrance to the port and then disappeared.

The U-39 is 250 feet long and carries a crew of thirty men. The interned submarine is being guarded by the Spanish cruiser Extramadura.

The U 39, according to German advice, is the submarine that torpedoed the Lusitania off Kinshasa on May 7, 1915. A despatch from Munich, Bavaria, received in Switzerland on May 8, said that it was the U 39 that sank the British liner. On March 11, 1916, it was reported in Washington that it was the U 39 which attacked the American tanker Petroline off the coast of Egypt in December, 1915. It is possible that the old U 39 may be out of service by this time and that her number has been taken by a new boat.

### J. A. FARRELL IS ASKED TO JOIN SHIPPING BOARD

President of U. S. Steel Corporation Offered Post of Director of Operations.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, is the latest captain of industry to be asked to help the Government win the war.

He has been tendered the position of Director of Operations of the Shipping Board.

Mr. Farrell has not yet replied whether he would accept. Edwin F. Carey, the present Director of Operations, recently was made Chairman of the Board's Port Improvement Committee, which will have charge of one of the most monumental undertakings ever launched in the United States.

The task of reorganizing dock and harbor facilities throughout the United States will require so much of Mr. Carey's time that he will not be able to continue in both capacities.

Russia Agrees to German Peace Parley With Ukraine.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Russian Government has accepted the German proposals to open peace negotiations with the Ukraine, according to State Department advice from Stockholm to-day. Other Stockholm messages declared Germany had been forced to reduce her bread ration from 200 grams to 100 grams a day.

### Victory of Australian Troops East of Amiens Renders More Difficult the Development of a New Offensive by von Hindenburg.

LONDON, May 20.—Following a successful raid yesterday by the British troops on the Albert front in which a few prisoners were taken, Gen. Haig reports to-day that German artillery has increased its activity between Albert and Bucquoy, ten miles to the northward.

Following is the text of the War Office statement:

"We captured a few prisoners yesterday as a result of a successful raid carried out in the Albert sector. A raid attempted by the enemy north of Hinges was repulsed with heavy loss to the hostile raiding party.

"The hostile artillery activity increased considerably last night on the Albert-Bucquoy front."

Australian troops captured the village of Ville-sur-Ancre, north of the Somme, in a surprise attack Saturday night, taking 360 prisoners and twenty machine guns. The Australian casualties were light.

Regarding this operation, the German War Office said that "British local attacks on the south bank of the Ancre sanguinarily collapsed."

Every gain made by the Australians defending Amiens adds to the German difficulties. The captured village lies twelve miles east of Amiens, and because of its location on the Ancre is of great value, since an advance beyond it by the Germans would assist them in clearing the way down the Ancre Valley toward its confluence with the Somme.

Three German raids upon American positions have been repulsed with losses to the enemy, Gen. Pershing reports.

#### OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, May 20.—Active artillery fighting near Hangard, on the front before Amiens, is reported in to-day's official statement. Northwest of Rheims a French detachment penetrated to the third German line, taking prisoners.

### U. S. FLYERS WING TWO GERMANS; DOUGLAS SHOTS ONE OF THEM

Pershing Pays High Tribute to Colored Sentries Who Fought on After Being Wounded. [AMERICAN REPORT]

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Gen. Pershing's communique to-day brought its best story, so far, of the valor and sacrifice of American blood on the battlefields of France. It also gave eloquent testimony to the spirit of democracy which knows no race or color. The communique reads as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, May 19, 1918.

"Section A—Aside from the activity of the air forces on both sides, the day was quiet at all points occupied by our troops. Our aviators brought down two hostile machines.

"Section B—Reports in hand show a notable instance of bravery and devotion shown by two soldiers of an American colored regiment operating in a French sector. Before daylight on May 15, Private Henry Johnson and Private Roberts, while on sentry duty at some distance from one another, were attacked by a German raiding party estimated at twenty men, who advanced in two groups, attacking at once from flank and rear. Both men fought bravely in hand-to-hand encounters, one resorting to the use of a bolo knife after his rifle jammed and further fighting with bayonet and butt became impossible. There is evidence that at least one and probably a second German was severely cut. A third is known to have been shot. Attention is drawn to the fact that the colored sentries were first attacked and continued fighting after receiving wounds, and despite the use of grenades by a superior force. They should be given credit for preventing, by their bravery, the capture of many of our men. Three

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